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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupes Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies. The dye applied in the sky-light rooms.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, a delicious dessert,

and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Aster House, and all the principal Saloons. Hecknes Farin Bollers, to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moids, of va ion suses, forms and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 Kew Canal st., near East Broadway. -In his speech at Ottawa, Illinois, August 21, 1858,

Mr. Douglas said:

"I believe this Government was made by white pen, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever; and I am in favor of confining citizenship to white men—men of European birth and descent, instead of conferring it upon negroes, Indians, and other inferior races."

As a commentary upon this statement of Judge Douglas, we may observe that George Copway, a civ-ilized Indian, attended the Douglas State Convention last week, and made a speech in favor of the great reviler of his race. Mr. Copway had the reputed author and vindicator of Popular Sovereignty on the hip, however, when he asserted that the Iroquois Indians (one of Mr. Douglas's "inferior races") were the real authors of the "great principle" to which the Judge is devoted, and in favor of which he is occasionally [Commercial Adv. "betrayed" to speak.

# New Dork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Business letters should in all cases be addressed to The NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

Central New-York was yesterday visited by one of the most severe rain storms ever witnessed in that section. Several bridges on the Central Railroad were carried away, and the train carrying delegates to the Republican State Convention, west from Albany, was unable to proceed further than Fonda. The Village of Fultonville was entirely submerged to the second story of the houses.

The Breckinridge and Lane State Committee met at Saratoga yesterday. Arrangements were made for an active prosecution of the campaign. The Committee were emphatic in their expressions of opposition to any fusion with the Douglas faction, or to a revival of the Know Nothing party under the leadership of Bell and Everett.

### THE PRESIDENCY IN CONGRESS.

We print on another page the Speech of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD in Philadelphia on Monday e ening, pointing out the dangers and inevitable mischiefs of throwing the Presidential Election into Congress, in view of the dead-lock prevailing in the House, and the strong probability that no election would be made by that body. Mr. Field's views are weighty in matter and forcibly stated, and we are sure they will command general attention.

How any man who ever thought it wrong for the House in 1824 to choose Mr. Adams over Gen. Jackson can now favor the throwing of the election into the House, in order to defeat Mr. Lincoln, we cannot comprehend. Every body knows that, should the election be carried into the House, Mr. Lincoln's Electoral Vote will be the highest of the three candidates presented to that body. Suppose one of the lower candidates could thus be elected over him, on what basis will his Administratio: rest? Suppose it were Mr. Bell: is he to become a Democra? Or are the Democrats to become Americans and Whigs? Reflecting men must answer these questions to themselves.

Twice in seventy-two years has the election of President gore to the House, but rever by de iberate purpose. In the earlier instance, it west there by accident-or rather, through a defect in the machinery of election provided by the Constitution-a defect which was remedied directly thereafter. In the second case, it went there through the breaking down of the old Congressional Caucus machinery of nomination and the irregular, guerilla-like uprising of the People against it. Now, for the first time, an intrigue is deliberately entered upon to throw the election into the House. where it is pretended that Mr. Bell-who has just one State out of thirty-three in his favor therecan be elected! The scheme is every way objectionable and wrong, and it cannot be that the masses will become accomplices of the desperate politicians who urge it. But read Mr. Field's speech.

## WHO IS CHEATED?

The Troy Whig is a journal with which we had formerly been so happy as generally to agree, and, though of late it has been our fortune te differ from it politically, we have seen no reason to withdraw our confidence in its general fairness and honesty. We have believed it misled or misjudging, not deceitful or dissembling. Yet in its last issue, we read:

combination, with any party, are now willing to adopt any and all honorable means to secure Electoral Votes for John Bell and Edward Everett in the State of New-York. If the ticket nominated on Thursday can be elected—and there is great confidence at it can be-New-York will give our nondi

-When The Whig said this, it had not of course seen the explicit assertions of Mr. Ottendorferhimself an Elector on that very ticket-that not one of those ten Electors would, if chosen, vote for Bell and Everett, but every one of them for Douglas and Johnson. But that statement is now before the public, and is being used to secure German and Irish votes for that ticket, while The Whig's conflicting assertion is employed to obtain American and Whig votes for the same.

Is this a kind of business in which The Whig is willing to be engaged? Does it feel that such is the way in which honorable and just men, who have characters to support and reputations to maintain, conduct political contests? Nobody doubts the right of Messrs. Kent, Burrows & Co. to be for Douglas or for Bell; but they cannot be for both. Will The Whig ascertain and publish the facts? Mr. James Kidd, one of these amphibious Electors, may be found within a few minutes' ride of The Whig office. The Whig says he is for Bell: The Staats Zeitung says he is for Douglas, and we are confident that the latter is right. But whichever of them may be his choice, he certainly is not for both; and, if the editor of The Whig will only ask him, he must plainly declare for whom, if chesen Elector, he intends to cast his vote. Will The Whig promptly inquire and report?

The Sun, of our city, though not a party paper, has steadily sympathized with Mr. Douglas throughout his past struggles, and has done very much to commend him to popular favor. It is, we presume, for Douglas now; and it protests sgainst the Syracuse juggle, because it realizes that it is losing him the only solid strength he ever had. It now says:

"The singular coalition formed at Syracuse, between the State, has already given rise to a controversy which threatens to impair its value. The Bell-Everett men wish to know the conditions upon which their ten representatives were placed on the Douglas Electoral Ticket, and from one side they receive the the fought factorial ficaes, and from one size they receive the answer, that should the ticket be elected, the Bell-Everest Electors will be free to vote for their own proper candidates. But the Douglas men, who have also been questioned as to the terms of the fusion, give a different answer. They say that the electoral ticket was made up purely in the interest of Mr. Douglas, and that the union was formed upon the distinct understand-ing that every vote given for the ticket abould count for Bouglas

"We cannot tell which answer is right, but it looks as if there were some deception practiced. Thus, The Express, one whose editors took a prominent part in effecting the coalition, expressly declares that the 'Bell and Everett electors '(on the Douglas ticket) will, if elected, vote for Bell 'and Everett in the Electoral College,' while Mr. Otten-'derfer, one of the Douglas Electors, and the editor of the Stoats Zeitung, states with emphasis that each one of the electors' that each one of the states with the editor of the Convention of t electors 'is not only pledged by the resolution of the Conven-tion to the support of Douglas and Johnson with all his heart 'and hand, but is required, specially and individually, to give his consent and willingness to do so; and if he will not, the Demo cratic Committee is authorized to fill his place with another

"No one who knows Mr. Ottendorfer will doubt his word, or his entire conviction of the truth of what he asserts; and yet he may not know all that transpired at Syracuse, or previous to the meeting of the Convention. At any rate, the controversy has taken a form which will compel the managers of the fusion movement to give a positive and direct explanation. The people, whose votes are solicited, will wish to know to whom they are giving their suffrages when they go to the polls in November

-If the managers do not realize the truth of this before November, they will certainly wish they had when they listen to the returns.

## INVENTORS WANTED.

Had not a Connecticut Yankee given to the South a cotton-gin-supplying a want which no invention, the growth of a slaveholding community could have ever met-Slavery would ere this undoubtedly have been where the framers of the Constitution meant it should be-in the limbo of things dead and damned. To one of those workingmen whom a slaveholder so despises, whose labor he enslaves as far as he can, and whose person he would put in bonds if he had the power; to one of these workingmen, who grow where wooden nutmegs germinate-another invention, by the bye, which no slaveholder could ever have compassedis the South indebted for all her wealth. But for him the staple crop of South Carolina would still be indigo; but for him the staple crop of Virginia wou'd not now be "niggers." His ingenuity made machinery do what the human hand could not, and rendered Slavery profitable in the culture of cotton on the rich lands of the South, and in the raising of slaves in the States just north of them. It would be curious to calculate, if it were pos

sible, the influence of this one invention upon the commerce of the world. Cities have grown up, fleets have been launched, mines have been opened, new branches of trade have been created, and new inventions have been made which without it would pever have been needed. It has given to millions and millions of men another garment, and to millions more two shirts a week who would other wise have had but one or none. Count the mills and the spindles, the ships and the rail cars, the threads and the needles, and the busy finge s which ply them to make cheap garments is India, in China, in Europe, and in America; count the dollars of the capital required to move all these forms and appliances of industry; reckon then all the subdivisions of labor which have sprung from these; measure the wide domain of virgin soil which has been opened for the babitation of man, and over which the blessings of peace and civilization have been spread like a garment, and we learn semething of the value of an invention which could do in one day the work of three hundred men, and made a thing of comparatively little use of the first importance to the whole world.

How do we reconcile the creation of so much prosperity at the expense of so much human woe and degradation as is necessarily involved in the existence of Slavery? We shall not pretend to answer the question. But it is certainly a very trite, and possibly may be called a very Pro-Slavery thing to say, that the Providence which directs all human agencies will not be, in the end, without a witness in this. It may be that, as Slavery has grown and flourished under one piece of machinery, it will be overthrown by another. The production of cotton this year, unless cut off by drouth, will be probably 20 per cent larger than it ever was before. Its production must go on increasing, and is only checked now by the want of hands. It is, therefore, that the States of the extreme South and South-West demand more African laborers, for their force is large enough to plant a far larger breadth of cotton than they do now. They want the long, slender, black fingers to pick it. They can raise it, but cannot gather it. Where is the next inventive Yankee to come to the aid of the cotton-grower in his hour of need ! Another Whitney is wanted, that shall put in the place of those dexterous black fingers some curious implement which will rob a thousand acres of its fleecy treasure while a negro culls from one. Can be not be found?

But the negroes? When machinery can be made to do the work of the slaves, then slaves and masters must stand aside, and leave the work to men who drive-not " niggers"-but engines.

# A WOMAN'S QUESTIONS ON MARRIAGE.

SIR: In your Semi-Weekly of June 15th, I find the

ollowing arguments:
"Marriage, essentially, is the indissoluble union of one man to ie woman."
"The fundamental idea of the State or Commonwealth is, the bordination of individual to general well-being."

In the first of these, are we to understand, after the word "in dissoluble, 'the qualifying expression, "except by death," or "not even by death!" If the former, and Marriage is spoken of as a relation belonging to the present stage of existence only, is it asserted that it is not, and cannot be, under any circumstances dissolved; that no misconduct, no crime even, on the part of either can justify the civil law in annulling the voluntary compact between them? That, indeed, the civil law has no powe

pact between them? Inst, indeed, the civil is was no power (though it assumes to have) to amnul such compacts? In reference to the second remark, it is asked, whether we have any suthority for sacrificing the real interest and welfare of a single individual (even one's own) for the benefit of the whole world beside, or any evidence that such sacrifices ever avail?

Reply. I. We certainly hold that a marriage, once contracted, can only be dissolved through crime. The respect of marriage is the voluntary engagement or compact of a man and a woman to "take each other for better or worse, to live together after God's holy ordinance of matrimony until death do part." So much the parties covenant to do; and so much we hold them religiously bound to do. If any couple see fit to strike up a bargain to live together until one of them shall have tired of the other, or found another mate more to his or her mind, that may be a nice sort of arrangement (though we can't see it in that light), but it certainly is not marriage. We do not say that a marrisge may not be rendered voidable by the adultery of husband or wife, because this is a violation of the vital condition of marriage, and may be held to entitle the wronged and innocent party to a release from the broken compact. We believe, however, that a true busband or wife would consider long and deeply, and be assured that the crime was deliberately committed, and was likely to be repeated, before seeking a divorce.

As to the perpetuation in the future life of marriages contracted in this, we, having no knowledge on the subject, choose to be silent.

We prefer that the ministers of the law should not annul marriages in any case, but only declare officially that they have been annulled by the guilty acts of the offending party.

II. El'a's demand of "any authority for sacrificing the real interest and welfare of a single individual for the benefit of the whole world beside," may be soonest answered by saying that we believe in Jesus of Nazareth, and the great lesson of His earthly life-namely, self sacrifice "for the benefit of the whole world be-"side," and we think that in His case "such sac-'rifice" did avail. So (in a subordinate sense) with many others. Leonidas, Curtius, Regulus-in short, all the heroic and truly great-have been distinguished and rendered illustrious by this spirit of self sacrifice. And we think that nearly all the progress in wisdom and virtue yet made by the human race has been the fruit of self-sacrifice

on the part of individuals. How "real" was the sacrifice thus made of personal "isterest and wei-"fare," we do not assume to decide; but that the spirit which impels to noble deeds is that which secketh not its own but others' good, we cannot doubt -Ep.

# WHAT IS IN DISPUTE?

We are asked by many readers to state, in the fewest words possible, what are the real points in controversy between the several parties none struggling for the control of the Federal Government. We could answer very briefly that we understand the vital question on which parties are at issue to be-" Shall Human Slavery he, or not be, further extended and fortified under the protection and by the "rirtual sanction and aid of that Government?" -but those who disagree with us would not consent that we should define their position, but would insist on their right to define it for themselves. The demand is a reasonable one, and shall be fully conceded.

The Platforms of the several National parties, as settled by their respective National Conventions, are the most authentic and responsible expositions of their dectrines, principles, and views. We proceed, therefore, to cite them in juxtaposition, so as to bring the various points of agreement and of difference vividly before the American people. They are as follows:

[Notz.—The Republican National Convention, held at Chicago in May, framed a full and complete Platform, making no reference to any former declaration, though a portion of Republican National Platform framed at Pl in June, 1856, was substantially incorp rated with this. The Democratic National Convention, on the other hand, both before and after its split at Charleston, and the rival nominations of Dougles and Breckinridge at Baltimore, formally recognized and Dougles and Breckinridge at Baltimore, formally recognized and adopted the Pistform adopted by its predecessor at Cincinnati, in Jure, 1856, as the substantial basis of their present profession of faith, making such additions or explanations as were deemed necessary to adapt the same to existing conditions. We, therefore, quote the Cincinnati Platform, as, so far as it goes, the common creed of the Douglas and Breckinridge parties ]

#### GENERAL OBJECTS. The Republican National Platform opens thus:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Re ublican electors of the United States, in Convention secondied discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and ou

country, unite in the following declarations:

That the history of the nation, during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and recessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the cause which calls d it into existence are permanent in their na ure, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitu tional triumph.

That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the De claration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitu-ion, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by tion. "That ail men are created equal, in at day a channel with the creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these "are life, liberty and the portals of happiness; that, to secure these "rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just "powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the tates, must and shall be preserved.

## -The corresponding portion of the (common) Democratic Platform reads:

Resolved. That the American Democracy place their trust i the intelligence th patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American People.

the American People.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our poli-ical creed which we are proud to maintain before the world as a great moral element in a form of government springing from and uphed by the popular will; and we contrast is with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent and which co. ceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular redulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Dem

cratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in general Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the retitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people, the decisrations of principles avowed by them, when, or former occasions, in general Convention, the

have presented their candidates for the popular suffrage.

That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departirents and agents of the Government, and that it is in-expedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutions NATIONAL PINANCES-THE TARIFF, &C.

The Republican Platform, as to these topics,

That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extrave gance which pervades every department of the Federal Govern-ment; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is in-dispersable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored pertisans; while the lepments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively

That, while providing revenue for the support of the General duties upon imports, sound f the industrial interests of the whole cou mend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture renunerating prices to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial pro-perity and independence.

The Democratic Platform on this point reads: That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to chartsh the interests of one portion of our common country at the expense of another; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and a complete and ample protection of persons and property from accepte violence and foreign ag-

That it is the duty of every based of the Government to en force and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our blic affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government and provide for the gradual but certain extinction of the public

#### THE PUBLIC LANDS-FREE HOMES, &C. On this point, the Republican Plat orm reads:

That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the ublic Lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or sur public bounty; and we demand the passage by Con ress of the complete and satisfactory Ho which has already passed the House. While the common Democratic Platform says:

That the Proceeds of the Public Lands ought to be sacredly That the National objects specified in the Constitution, and applied to the National objects specified in the Constitution of such that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds smong the Sates, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Corstitute." INTERNAL (RIVER AND RE'RBOR) IMPROVEMENTS.

On this head, the Republican Platform reads:

That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor Improvements of a National character, required for the accommo provements of a National character, required for the accommo-dation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by o protect the lives and property of its citizens. While the Democratic Platform says only

That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Govno ent the power to commence and carry on a general system of Internal In provements. A RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

#### The Republican Platform says on this head: That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded

by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construcion; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily Overland Mail hould be promptly established. On this point, the Douglas Platform reads: Resolved. That one of the necessities of the age, in a military commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Domocratic

# party pledge such constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific coast, at the earliest And the Breckinridge Platform as follows:

Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy nu un carlon between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. There Resolved, That the Democratic party do hereby piedge them

se ves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment. RIGHTS OF ADOPTED CITIZENS. On this point, the Republican Platform reads:

That the Republican party is opp sed to any change in our Naturalization Laws, or any State Legislation by which the

rights of citizenship, hitherto accorded to immigrants from foroign lands, shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of givin a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

While the Cincipnati Democratic Platform says: That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Decia ration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution which makes curs the land of liberty and the asylum of the op pr-seed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and se

dition laws from our statute books.

And whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was originally adopted by our predecessors in National Convention, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party pointical and range that the claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American I emocracy should clearly define its relations thereto and declare its determined opposition to all secret political socia-

and declare its determined opposition to an excret point ties, by whatever name they may be called, Besedred, That the fundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and preëminent ex-ample of free Government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of persons in regard to rank, or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed n constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its e. clusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crussde in the nine teerth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and ferrign-bern, is neither justified by the past history ner fature prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration, and callightened freedom which peculiarly dis-

To which the Breet inridge Platform adds: That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as th imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as it- n-tive-born citizens. And the Douglas, in substantial accordance

inguishes the American system of popular gover

therewith, says:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

#### MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION. On this head, the Republican Platform says:

That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprec dented increase in population its surprising development of ma terial resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home, and its honor abroed; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for Disunion, come from whatever source they may And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of Disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political >>sociates; and we denounce those appraise from their pention resociates; and we denounce those threats of Dis nion, in case of a popular overthrow of their as-cendency, as denying the vital principles of a free government and as an avowal of conten plated treason, which it is the imper ative duty of a indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever

We find no resolve on this head in either of the Democratic Platforms.

### OUR FORFIGN POLICY. The Democratic (Cincinnati) Platform says:

Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign colley of this country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas, and progressive f ee trade throughout the world, and, by solemn munifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful eximple.

Resolved, That our geographical and political position with re-

ference to the other states of this continent no less than the in terest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold secred the principles involved n the Menroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of n in the Monroe dottrine. Their bearing and import admit to misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity. Resolved, That the great highway, which nature as well as the assent of States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and

the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most Importan achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, in the onconquerable energy of our people; and that result would be se-cured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it; and no power on earth should b suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish between our Go erument and the Governments of the States within whose domin ons it lies : we can under no circumstances surrender our prepo derance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the peo-ple of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage

generate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the inter-oceanic isthmus.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency is the Gulf of Mexico, and to mointain permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil and the commodifies created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and of the Union at large. To which the Breckinridge Platform adds:

That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of he Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to our selves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

And the Douglas Platform responds: Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acqui rition of the Island of Cubs, on such terms as shall be he We find nothing answering to this in the Repub-

#### lican Platform. STAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, car rica Slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political beresy, at variance with the explicit pro-visions of that instrument itself, with cotemporaneous exposi-tion, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the ountry.

That the normal condition of all the territory of the United

States is that of freedom: That as our Republican fathers, when they had shollshed Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that 'no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," It becomes our duty, by regislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this prevision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial legis sture, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery is any Territory of the United Stat

#### While the Democratic (Cincinnati) Platform reads:

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the coon erstion of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic Slavery, which seek to m broil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consumited, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Dem ted, must end in civil war and distance, the American reary recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic Lws establishing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansaa, as em-bodying the only sound and safe solution of the Slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union, and non-interference of Congress with Slavery in the Territories or in the District of Columbia.

That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conver tions, ratified by the people in the election of 1652, and rightly applied to the organization of the Territories in 1854.

That by the uniform application of the Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and the admission of new States with or without domestic Slavery, as they may elect, the equa rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original com-pacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of embrace in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government. Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the

Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fair y expressed will of the majority of the actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants just fee it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equalit with the other States. To which the Breckinridge Platform adds:

That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of

Congress is provisional and temporary, and, during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destrayed or impaired by Congressio or Territorial legislation. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its depart

ments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutions authority extends. That when the settlers in a Territory having an adequate popu

ation form a State Constitution in pursuance of law, the right of sovereignty commences, and, being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of Slavery. And the Douglas Platform, as settled at Charles-

ton, says: Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the D party as to the nature and extent of the p wers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of

Resofted, That the Democratic party will abide by the decis-

To which the following, on motion of Gov. Wickliffe of La. (who said it would give Douglas forty thousand majority in Louisiana), was added at Baltimore-Mr. H. B. Payne of Ohio moving the

ions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the question

Previous Question thereon: Previous Question thereon:

Reselved, That it is in accordance with the interpretation of the
Cincinnati Platform, that during the existence of the Territorial
Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be,
imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislatures over the subject of the domestic relations, the Supreme Court of the Unived States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government

STATE RIGHTS-DOMESTIC TRANQUILLITY. On this point, the Republican Platform says:

That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our poli ical fabric depends; and we demounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Triritory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of

The following is a part of the Cincionati Plat-

That Congress has no power under the Constitution to inte That Congress has no power maser me constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of every-thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Con-stitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to stitution; that all efforts of the Aboutionness or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and entanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our olitical institutions.

That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to em brace the whole subject of Sisvery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this na-tional platform will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromiso Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850: "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service "or labor" included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity there to, be repealed, or so changed us to destroy or impair its affi

in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, un der whatever shape or color the attempt may be That the Democratic party will fai.hfully shice by and uphole the principles laid aown in the Kentucky and Virginia resolution of 1797 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Maduson to the Virginia Legislature of 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved

That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing

to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import. THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. On this point, the Breckinridge and Douglas

Piatforms both read: That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faith ful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile in character subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect

As to which the Republican Platform is silent. KANSAS AND NEBRASKA. The Republican Platform further says: That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the

That in the recent vetoes, by their recent oversion, or acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty embedded in the Kansas-Nebrasks bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State, under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by

her people, and accepted by the House of Representati We find nothing corresponding or replying to these in any of the Democratic Platforms, unless it

be given above. THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The Republican Platform says of this traffic: That we brand the recent reopening of the African siave-trade under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final sup

pression of that execrable traffic. We see nothing answering to this in any of the

subsisting Democratic Platforms. The following is the entire Platform of the "Union" Convention which nominated Messre Bell and Everett:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted

by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore

Resolved, That it is bein the part of patrictiam and of duty to recognize no political principle other than the Constitution of the Country, the Union of the States, and the Empires.

MENT OF THE Laws; and that, as representatives of the Constitu-tional Union men of the country in National Convention assem-bled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and de send, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public berty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the rights of the People and of the States reis. tablished, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality, which, under the example of the of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establisi justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common de fense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

-The above, we believe, embodies all that is not mere verbiage in all the National Platforms, save some allusions to by-gones in the Cincinnati. and the following left-handed compliment to Mr. Buchanan's Administration in the Chicago:

That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless substrained to the exactions of a rectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution whation between master and servant to involve an unqualifie property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local in-terest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Neither the Breckinridge nor the Douglas Platform offers anything on this head. -We have thus placed before our readers the

grounds on which the several parties now soliciting

their confidence and their suffrages severally rest their claims to general corddence and support. We make no comments; but we wish the People could be assembled in their several townships or other localities, and hear these Platforms fairly, deliberately read for their consideration and judgment. And we wish especially that those who believe in the Free Homestead policy would mark well what is said, and what left unsaid, by the several parties, touching that point. If the People of each township would thus hold meetings by themselves, and listen to the reading of the best Speecher and Documents, hearing both sides, they could hardly fail to come to a just decision. Let there be light! Do we Embarrass Mr. Brooks of The Express by

too many questions? We should be sorry to press too hard upon so frank a nature, but we beg leave to remind him that be has not yet vouchsafed to give us the information asked for on Saturday. We are anxious for the reputation of Judge Kent. Was he so lukewarm a Belleverett man that he positively declined to permit his name to be used as an Elector on that ticket? And did he, notwithstanding, assent to its being put in the list of Douglas Electors! The perspicuous Express cannot fail to see that here are two points that n ed elucidation. The real Belleverett men, who are simply desirous of easting even the fraction of a vote for their candidate, are desirous of knowing whether they may rely upon Judge Kent as one of hem. And the friends of Judge Kent are interested to know whether he has really boxed the political compass so completely as to be a party to the use of his name on a Democratic ticket because his preferences lay in that direction. Will not The Express enlighten us in some of its editions this evening? Are there not letters, or a letter,

that will settle the question?